

## ROOSEVELT SEES LITTLE IN TARIFF

Indorses Commission Idea  
of Taft, However.

### FAVORS AN EXPERT BOARD

Speech at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Deals  
Almost Entirely with Subject  
of Tariff, and the Colonel Comes in  
for a Round of Noddy Welcome in  
Many Western Towns.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sept. 3.—President Taft and the tariff got a mention from Mr. Roosevelt today. After a conference with Senator Dooliver and Representative Hubbard last night, the colonel decided that it was about up to him to show his appreciation of at least one thing that Mr. Taft has done.

He did not indorse the present tariff. He spoke against it. What impressed Mr. Roosevelt's friends, however, was the credit he gave Mr. Taft for advocating a tariff commission.

The colonel was particularly pleased with what the President had said in his campaign letter, and he surprised even his close friends when he publicly mentioned that Mr. Taft had, from the beginning, advocated the tariff commission.

During his term as President, Mr. Roosevelt carefully avoided this subject, which has caused so much dissatisfaction in the country and especially in the West. After his talks with some of the progressive and insurgent leaders, the colonel will probably say a few kind words for Mr. Taft before he gets through his trip. That was evident today.

### Not to Indorse Taft.

Mr. Roosevelt isn't going to indorse the administration, but will give credit where he thinks it is due. In several instances the President has carried out the Roosevelt policies. In others the colonel thinks he has not. He will stick to his plan of going forward and not backward.

The tariff furnished Mr. Roosevelt with practically all of his material today. At Sioux City, Iowa, and at Sioux Falls he went after the commission idea strongly. When he mentioned the President, without calling the name of Taft, the colonel drove his word home and made it plain that he was trying to let the people of the insurgent West know where he stands. The crowd did not appear to understand what the colonel wanted to bring out, that it was the first time he had mentioned Taft since he got back from Africa.

On this important subject Mr. Roosevelt declared today there is grave dissatisfaction. The people, he said, know there are some things in it which are not right, and for that reason they suspect the more numerous things which are right. It is the system against the rules of the game, that must be changed, for under the present method a scramble of selfish interests is encouraged.

### For Expert Commission.

Mr. Roosevelt rooted for a tariff commission of paid experts who do not represent any industry and who are masters of the subject. In this respect he does not differ with the President at all.

"I was particularly pleased," said the colonel at Sioux City, "with what the President said in his letter on the subject of a new tariff commission. A number of Senators and Representatives have for some years advocated this as a proper method of dealing with the tariff. And I am glad that the country seems now to have definitely awakened to the idea that a tariff commission offers the only solution of the problem, which is both rational and insures the absence of jobbery."

He stated then that the President from the beginning advocated the commission. And he slipped over a little compliment to Senator Dooliver for introducing to the Senate the idea of a commission when the tariff bill was under consideration. One of the striking points upon which Mr. Roosevelt applauded the administration today was the maximum and minimum provisions.

"Here again," said he, "I wish to point out that the value of the provision has depended largely upon the excellent work done by the administration in the negotiations with foreign powers for its application, especially the negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, which were most difficult of all."

And it is also of very real importance, the colonel averred, to provide, as the present tariff bill does for the proper treatment of the Philippines.

### Thinks Changes Needed.

While Mr. Roosevelt is glad that the commission idea got by the Senate and House after a bitter fight, he does not believe that it is in satisfactory shape even yet. The commission should be enlarged, and its powers greatly enlarged and defined. Certain changes should be effected that will enhance its value from the standpoint of the executive and Congress. Then everything ought to run along pretty well.

The colonel aroused his audience today as he clamored for protection as a policy, provided it treats the laboring man as it should.

"I can put my position in a nutshell," he exclaimed. "I want a tariff in such measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad. As the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad."

He shouted that he was for the protection of the working man and the poorer classes, and if they are not served he would be for taking all duties off the things that affect them. This speech went big with the folks of Iowa and Dakota.

The colonel touched briefly upon river and harbor legislation.

### No Applause for Taft.

It was interesting to watch the crowds at Sioux City and Sioux Falls when the colonel mentioned the name of President Taft today. The colonel was not interrupted by cheers, or even by applause. There was no burst of enthusiasm for the President, not a handclap.

The colonel was pestered with questions all day as to what course he will pursue in regard to the administration. He refused to discuss that.

If Mr. Taft switches over to the progressive wing of the party, then there is a chance that he and the colonel may pull together; otherwise there is not. Roosevelt is going to lead the progressive forces.

Senator Dooliver has seen more of the colonel than any other politician on the tour. He has praised Roosevelt and Roosevelt has been mighty kind in public to the Senator from Iowa. At Sioux City

today the colonel faced a friendly audience that wanted to hear him smash the corporations. Perhaps that is a reason why they did not warm up to his mention of Taft.

A mere reference to a couple of railroads that are doing constructive work and are going to issue bonds as a bonus to certain rich men caused a big joy. Mr. Roosevelt declared his oftentimes it is not the fault of the corporation that does wicked things, but rather the fault of the existing laws. These ought to be changed, in order to shed a favorable light upon the big business concerns.

After the colonel announced that it had been his privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with Senator Dooliver in his speech of the morning, Dooliver arose to say that he was proud to have been associated with so great a man. The Iowa is eloquent and he swayed the crowd with his talk.

### Hubbard Hurls Bouquets.

Representative Hubbard went the limit in hurling bouquets at T. R. The colonel had heard it all before, but he listened attentively. Hubbard told how he had voted against the tariff bill as it had passed, because he didn't believe that the Republican party had fulfilled its platform pledges. He was glad that he had the privilege of fighting against the majority in the house. He swore that if he had the same thing to do over again he would take the same attitude. He got a great hand, did Hubbard.

Instead of tiring of hearing Mr. Roosevelt talk platitudes and kindred subjects, the people of the West seem to be growing more anxious. This has been a typical day. Stops at Lemars, Sheldon, Sibley, Adrian, and Laverne found the entire population down at the railroad stations. Brass bands of uncertain origin and tone blew excitedly. The flag was played up for all it was worth. The familiar accoutrements of the campaign were everywhere in evidence.

Sioux Falls did itself proud. Gov. Vessey and suite headed the parade, which slid through the main streets under triumphal arches and all manner of glorious contraptions. To-night there were fireworks displays and a regular banquet.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will spend Sunday en route from Sioux Falls to Fargo. They are due in Fargo in the evening, and on Labor Day the colonel will deliver an important address. Garfield and Pinchot will join him at St. Paul on Tuesday. The colonel does not expect to meet the President.

In all the excitement the colonel has not forgotten or lost track of what is going on in New York. Whenever one of the old guard cuts loose with a statement one of the correspondents on the train runs into the rear car in the hope of getting a hot statement in reply. Barnes' latest attack drew this comment from Roosevelt today:

"It is perfectly delicious to see Barnes rushing to the defense of the Supreme Court and the President."

In his address at Sioux Falls, the colonel said, in part:

### Cause of Ill-success.

"Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better, and certainly no worse—continually fail to give us the results we have a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that the fault lies not in their personality, but in the conditions under which they work, and profit comes from not denouncing them, but in seeing that the conditions are changed."

"This is especially true of tariff making. It has been conclusively shown by experiments repeated again and again that the methods of tariff making by Congress which have now obtained for so many years cannot from the very nature of the case bring really satisfactory results."

"With the present tariff, made by the same methods as its predecessor, and as the predecessor's predecessor, there is grave dissatisfaction. The people know that there are some things which are not right, and therefore they tend to suspect the more numerous things that are right. They know that the system on which it was made, the same system on which its predecessors were made, encourages a scramble of selfish interests, to which the all important general interest of the public is necessarily more or less subordinated."

"There was a time when this scramble was regarded as the natural course in tariff-making, and was not resented. Now the people demand, and rightly, that the profit of the special interests shall be subordinated to the general welfare in every case. It is this attitude of the people which must be met in dealing with the present tariff, with proposals to amend the present tariff."

"Little improvement, indeed, will follow any attempt to revise the tariff by the methods hitherto used. The thing to do is to change the method."

### Protection a Principle.

"I believe this country is fully committed to the principle of protection, but it is to protection as a principle; to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American workman."

"I believe that when protection becomes not a principle, but a privilege and a preference—or rather a jumble of privileges and preferences—then the American people disapprove of it."

"Now to correct the trouble it is necessary in the first place to get in mind clearly what we want, and in the next place to get in mind clearly the method by which we hope to obtain what we want."

"What we want is a square deal in the tariff, as in everything else; a square deal for the wage-earner, a square deal for the employer, and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well equipped tariff commission."

### A Material Issue.

"The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a moral issue, but if instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. What we desire in a tariff is such measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad."

"The American public wants the American laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, so that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it; and to do this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior wage-workers abroad—with wage-workers who are paid poorly and who live as no Americans are willing to live. But the American public does not wish to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men."

"As a means toward the attainment of this end in view, we have as yet devised nothing in any way as effective as a tariff commission. There should be a commission of well-paid experts, men who should not represent any industry, who should be masters of their subjects, of the very highest character, and who should approach the matter with absolute disregard of every outside consideration."

"These men should take up in succe-

sion each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate the conditions of production here and abroad; they should find out the facts, and not merely accept the statements of interested parties, and they should report to Congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been covered."

"Then action can be taken at once on the particular subject concerned, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate another. By these means log rolling would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits, while there would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making sweeping changes in the whole tariff at once."

"Finally, it should be the duty of some governmental department or bureau to investigate the conditions in the various protected industries and see that the laborers really are getting the benefit of the tariff supposed to be enacted in their interest. Moreover, to insure good treatment abroad we should keep the maximum and minimum provision."

The same principle of a first-class office commission should be applied to river and harbor legislation. At present a river and harbor bill, like a tariff bill, tends to be settled by a squabble among a lot of big selfish interests and little selfish interests, with scant regard to the one really vital interest, that of the general public."

"In this matter the national legislature would do well to profit by the example of Massachusetts."

"Formerly Massachusetts dealt with its land and harbor legislation just as at Washington tariff and river and harbor laws have been dealt with, and there was just the same pulling and hauling, the same subordination of the general interest to various special interests."

"Last year Gov. Draper took up the matter and on his recommendation the legislature turned the whole business over to a commission of experts, and all trouble and scandal forthwith disappeared. Incidentally this seems to me to be a first-class instance of progressive legislation."

## LOCKOUT TIES UP BRITISH SHIPYARDS

Thirty Thousand Boilermak-  
ers Are Dismissed.

Barrow-in-Furness, Sept. 3.—The lockout decided on by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation yesterday because of breaches of agreement by the boiler-makers' society went into effect today.

A national agreement was signed some time ago between the employers and the workers' societies for the prevention of the disorganization of work in consequence of sectional strikes. Small strikes have occurred since the signing of the agreement and the employers determined to check them.

The lockout was carried into effect at noon and no disturbances occurred. An early settlement of the trouble is anticipated, as the employers have important naval contracts to fulfill, while the boiler-makers' society's funds will not stand a lengthened strain. The officers of the society are already in communication with the leaders of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation for a settlement of the difficulties.

It rarely happens in the case of a serious labor war, especially when it takes the form of a lockout, that public opinion almost unanimously supports the employers. Such is the attitude of the British public toward the shipbuilders' federation, which summarily dismissed 30,000 boilermakers in the Scottish and English yards at noon today.

The lockout, if it continues a few days more, will throw more than 100,000 men out of work. The first conference between the employers and the men will take place on September 3.

## NEW FOOTBALL RULE A PUZZLE

Players Will Be Unable to Help One  
Another.

1910 Code Will Require Much Hard  
Study to Carry Out  
All Details.

"How to Play Football," for 1910, by Walter Camp, has just been published in the Spalding Athletic Library. The book is more of a necessity than ever, containing as it does information on how to train a team for 1910 under the new rules. In the 1910 edition of "How to Play Football" Mr. Camp says:

"There is one thing that every coach and captain must make up his mind to recognize at the start under the rules of 1910; that is, that all assistance to the runner, except that which precedes him, has been cut off under these rules. In other words, the runner with the ball must strike, or plunge, or circle, with no one to push him forward when he meets opposition, or seize and drag him along when he begins to find the going choked up in front of him, or shove him and whirl him round a tackle and into the clear when he finds an opposing end immovable in his pathway. Now, this revolutionizes much of the running game as practiced by many teams, and it means hard work, not alone in planning and devising new plays adapted to these conditions, but also in teaching players to forget something that has been drilled into them ever since they first went on the gridiron, namely, helping each other."

"The new game means distinctly 'hands off,' and the lot of the captain and coach promises to be indeed hard for the first weeks at least as they try to instill this principle. These two should proceed to work as early in September as possible to lay out a plan of campaign, the first steps of which will be altering the ordinary play in such a way as to have all the interference precede the runner, or on quick breaks have all the interference, except the men who make the sharp opening, out of the runner's way. Having thus laid out the general scheme of play, as soon as the men come back for early fall practice they should be drilled in running with the main idea of teaching them to keep their hands off each other and slip by rather than to push any team mate."

The illustrations show tackling under the new conditions, and will be found very instructive, while the chapter containing the schedules for the season of 1910 is needed by every one interested in football.

"How to Play Football" gives Mr. Camp's All-America team selections since 1889. A noteworthy item in connection with this is the fact that for the twenty-one years covered Yale figured in seventy-three instances, Harvard in forty-nine, and Princeton in forty-four.

## QUANTRELL'S MEN HOLD A REUNION

Kansas Raiders Boastful of  
Their Wartime Records.

### NOT ASHAMED OF EXPLOITS

Speakers at Annual Meeting Tell of  
Episodes in Which the Band  
Fought—They Refer to Slain Citizens  
of Lawrence, Kansas, as Having  
Constituted an "Army."

From the Kansas City Times.

Thirty-two men, each wearing a blood-red badge bearing the portraits of Quantrell, the raider, met yesterday at Oakridge, on the Independence line, in the thirteenth annual reunion of the survivors of the guerrilla chief's command.

However good citizens the ex-guerrillas may be the rest of the year, they are unreconstructed Confederates these days. They make speeches recounting the deeds of border days and exchange reminiscences that are not at all like nursery tales. Then they call the roll of the survivors, elect officers, give the rebel yell, and disperse for another year. The celebration lasts two days and always falls on the Friday and Saturday before the third Sunday in August. The Lawrence raid, which is always connected with Quantrell's name, was August 23, 1862.

Standing on the porch of Miss Lizzie Wallace's home, in a grove at Oakridge, yesterday afternoon, Capt. William Gregg told his old comrades that as Quantrell men they had nothing to conceal.

"I was at Lawrence," he said, "I never denied it. We went there to burn and kill, and we did it."

There was a piano on the porch, and it jangled forth "Dixie" and "My Old Kentucky Home" between the speeches, and on top of the piano was a large crayon portrait of Quantrell. With the women and children and a few Confederate veterans, there were about 100 persons on the grounds.

### Stories of the Attack.

Capt. Gregg and Col. Younger made the principal speeches. Capt. Gregg gave a history of the Lawrence raid, pointing out that Quantrell and his 374 men believed they were going to their deaths in attacking the town, but admitted they only lost eight men. One of them might have been saved, but he stayed behind to get a last drink, and the survivors of the raid lynched him. His name was Skaggs. The ex-raiders recently collected money to provide tombstones for the other seven, but Skaggs never had a grave to put a tombstone on.

Cole Younger evidently felt some delicacy in going into details of his part in the raid. He admitted he took a cabbage that didn't belong to him from a Kansas garden. The farmer's wife shook her fist at him, and said she hoped it would give him the colic. Mr. Younger's recollection was that it did that very thing. He said he had thirteen bullets in his body at the present time, and admitted that he didn't get them all in the service of the Confederacy. Further than that, he said little of his life, except that twenty-five years of it had been spent in the Minnesota State prison. Cole branched off from his lecture to pay a compliment to the Kansas Insurgents and the Star. "I'm no friend of the Star, and the Star is no friend of mine," he said, "but I want to tell you folks that there's a newspaper that's been printing some real stuff lately. I'm a Democrat."

"So are we," yelled the Quantrell men. "Yes, I know you are; but you keep your eyes on Bristow and that red-headed fellow—what's his name? Mudhead—you keep your eyes on them, and maybe you'll learn something that it won't hurt Democrats to know."

There are thirty-three survivors of the Quantrell band, according to the roster given by Welch, secretary of the organization. It has never been possible to get them all together. "You see the boys scattered after we came back from Lawrence," one of them said confidentially. "A lot of them lit out for the Smo Hills and ain't come out of them since."

Why They Killed.

"They said we killed citizens in Lawrence," Capt. Gregg said. "That's not so. There wasn't a citizen in the whole State of Kansas. They were soldiers—every man big enough to carry a gun was a soldier, and we killed them in retaliation for the killing by the Redlegs, who came over into Missouri and raided homes. It was war; that's all. Why talk about it being a raid on a defenseless town? There were 5,000 troops on our heels before we crossed the Missouri line. Quantrell gave me sixty men to protect his rear, and I fought that army five hours. When we ran out of ammunition we fought them with rocks."

The extra ammunition of the raiders was a soldier in a snatching of the saddle of one of the rear guard. Capt. Gregg explained that the bearer of it, in his haste in getting over a fence, dropped it and didn't wait to go back for it. But there were plenty of rocks about, and the pursuing "army" was successfully repulsed.

"I was with you in the rear," shouted a red-headed survivor in the crowd. "Things were popping about that time, wasn't they, cap'n?"

"I reckon I was there too," agreed another. "I remember hearing them rocks. We fit like wildcats all the way back. I fit till I couldn't speak above a whisper."

"My company had the post of honor on the retreat from Lawrence," said one, who lay under a tree and smoked his cob pipe. Quantrell told us to lead his van, and we kept there all the way back. It was the boys to lead every time. I reckon we must have been a sight to them Jayhawkers when we hustled out of the woods yellin' and shootin'. I had six revolvers strapped around me and two on my saddle. When I turned and made back down the main street again, the houses were blazing and the people were scattering like rats. My horse was waiting down that street on his hind legs, and I had the reins in my teeth. I killed seven men shooting from the saddle. One old man, with a long white beard and wearing a blue uniform was dragging himself across the street in front of me. Guess he must have had a leg broken. I started to ride around him and let him go, but when I passed, he shook his fist at me and cursed me. I let him have a bullet right between the eyes. \* \* \* Lemme have a hand-ful of tobacco, Bill."

"I went back to Lawrence the next year and married," chuckled a gray-bearded raider. "I ain't been back

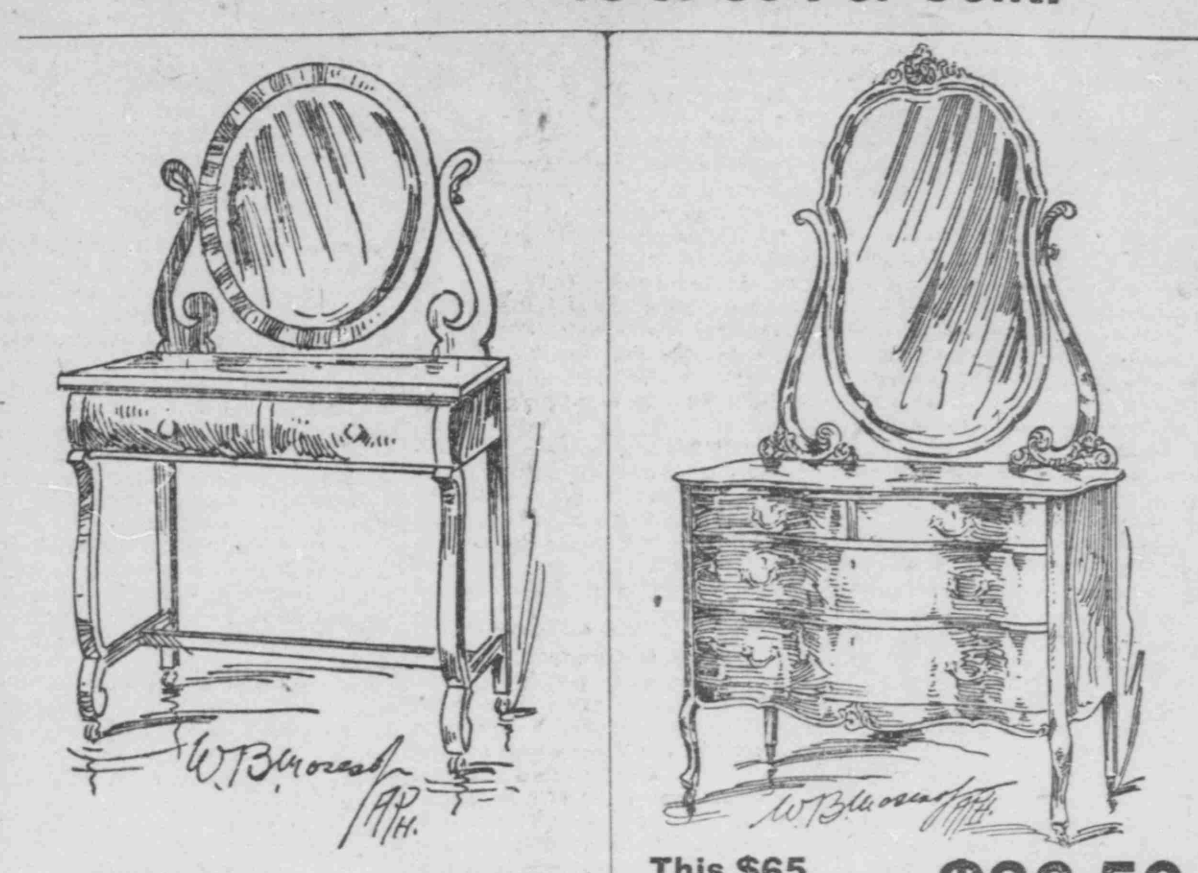
W. B. Moses & Sons, F St., Cor. 11th W. B. Moses & Sons, F St., Cor. 11th

## Moses' Sixteenth Annual September Furniture Sale.

The ideal of what a sale should be—offering fresh, new goods, of the highest grade and in ample variety, at prices that are in many instances but half value. Every expectation is realized. Nearly 35,000 pieces of furniture, besides Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Lace Curtains, Draperies, and Upholsteries are in this September Sale.

Open Monday Until 1 P. M.

Regular Prices Reduced  
15 to 60 Per Cent.



This \$40 Toilet Table . . . \$20  
Handsome design in rich Circassian walnut.

This \$65 Queen Bureau . . . \$32.50  
In walnut.  
The same Bureau in Mahogany, reduced from \$69 to . . . \$30.00

Founded 1861 W. B. MOSES & SONS F St., Corner 11th  
SEE POST, STAR, AND TIMES FOR OTHER ITEMS.

## LOOPHOLES FOR EVADERS OF THE FOOTBALL RULES

The sages of football have met and after exhaustive argument and consultation formulated the official rules under which this year's games will be played.

Many of the rules committees are also advisory coaches for their alma maters, and, if a paraphrase is permissible, can it be possible that "they made the rules and, by their feet are on the things which they have made?" In other words, is it possible to "beat" the rules? Do the makers of the regulations know how it can be done? Will they drop a hint to the powers that be in their various college organizations?

It will hardly be disputed that after the year's football edicts are published the first move of a professional coach is to look for loopholes which may be of value to his team. To be sure, the rules this year were put in such clear and concise form that their authors only considered twenty-seven explanatory notes and thirty diagrams necessary to show what they meant. It would seem that they gave considerable latitude for individual judgment—especially where they seemingly contradicted each other. Every effort has been made to obliterate all roughness from the game.

But is roughness really obliterated? The makers of this year's code evidently intended to abolish the flying tackle. Of course, no runner with the ball is going to cease his progressive movement if his opponent merely slaps him on the back as a sort of a "Tag, you're it" proposition. Tackling severe enough to make a man pause and remain stationary is one of the necessities of football. In the instructive book, entitled "How to Play Football," an illustration is shown of what is plainly a diving tackle, although the tackler is dragging one toe on the ground. This is stated to be an example of tackling under the new rules. Is the whole code to be open to the same liberal interpretation which breaks the spirit of the rule if not the letter?

Included in the rules is a section on etiquette, entitled "conduct of players," which is expressed in ten commandments. It defines the things which a player must abstain from about as follows:

1. He must not kick or strike.
2. He must not be rough with the player kicking or receiving the ball.
3. He must not pile upon a player after the referee has declared the ball dead. (If he piles upon him enough before that time it would doubtless be wasted energy, anyhow.)
4. He must not hurdle. (Hurdling is elsewhere defined as jumping over a player with the feet or knees foremost, so there seems to be nothing in this rule to prevent diving.)
5. He must not trip an opponent.
6. He must not crawl with the ball.
7. He must not call the officials insulting names.
8. He must have at least one foot on the ground when tackling. (A diving tackle seems to be permissible as long as a man drags one foot or hits the ground with it at the moment of contact.)
9. He must not commit fouls with intent to delay the game.
10. He must not commit a palpably unfair act.

By one football authority at least the rules are regarded as contradictory, ambiguous, and confusing. He says:

"They impose impossible tasks on the officials and make it easy for the players to evade them. The penalties for violations can not be enforced, and a game in which the spirit of frequent evasion creeps in is assured under the code which it is planned to play this fall."

The rule prohibiting flying tackles, for instance, is impossible of enforcement. It says that a flying tackle is one made by a player with both feet off the ground. Any player who is running has both feet

off the ground. The rule, then, prohibits all tackles except by players who are either standing still or walking."

Walter Camp has stated that "The greatest amount of care will be necessary on the part of the officials in interpreting the rules so that the teams will clearly understand what they may and may not do. Particularly is this the case under forward passing and kicking, for the rights of both sides must be carefully conserved, or this promises to be a season of chaos."

The rules were drawn by Percy Houghton, of Harvard, and Dr. Carl Williams, of the University of Pennsylvania, and some believe that Messrs. Houghton and Williams will get a hurry call to revise the code soon after the fall games begin.

The real question seems to be whether the eleven will abide by the spirit of the rules or whether they will play according to the letter, taking advantage of every section which is hazy as to its interpretation.

Can the game officers themselves agree on the exact meaning of the rules and enforce the ideas contained, but not always definitely expressed in them? Only the result of games actually played can test the new code satisfactorily.

## CHAMPIONSHIP IS AT STAKE

Alexandria A. C. and Cardinals to  
Settle Question Monday.

Both Teams Are Composed of Fast  
Players and a Hotly Contested  
Game Should Result.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 3.—The question now being asked by the many friends of the Cardinal Athletic Club and the Alexandria Athletic Club is: "Who will win the game Monday?" That is a most difficult question to answer, as no one is certain who will win the first game. The names of the players on both teams are known to all baseball followers in this city as the best in their respective classes, and they are sure to exert themselves to the fullest extent in the art of playing the national game and by winning the title of "The champions of Alexandria."

Alexandria in bygone days was the birthplace and home of some of the most gifted baseball players that ever played on any diamond, and were always sure to give a good account of themselves, no matter where they played, be it in the professional or amateur ranks. Of our old-time "stars," who is it that does not remember Jack Bebel, Billy Underwood, and Harry Warfield, now deceased, as three good-hearted men as ever breathed, and who were greatly admired by their townspeople during their lives?

There are others who are living in Alexandria at the present time who were sure to make it very interesting for any visiting team that tried to prove their mastery in this much-loved sport, viz: Messrs. Robert Cox, Robert Wentzell, Charles Steiner, J. M. Hill, John Barlett, Charles Adams, Charles Swain, Fred Shuler, Frank Peverill, William Downey, Thomas Downey, William Penn, and many others.

With the title there should be some prize to be presented to the winners, and it is to be hoped that those who attend the series will be as liberal as possible when the collections are made on the grounds, so that some suitable token can be purchased when the series are completed.

Largest Morning Circulation